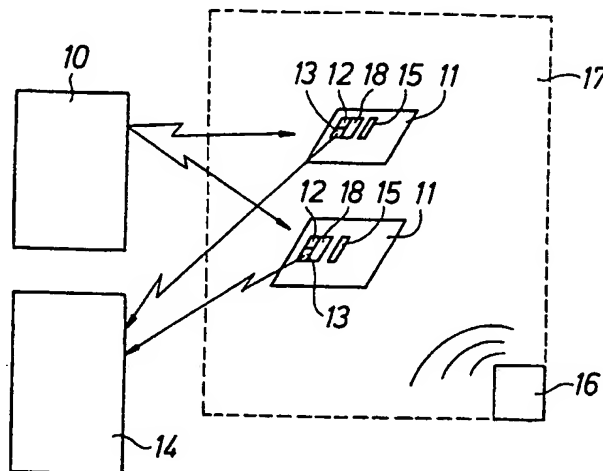


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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : G07C 11/00, H04B 1/59 G01S 13/80, G08B 13/24	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/14474 (43) International Publication Date: 22 July 1993 (22.07.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE93/00038 (22) International Filing Date: 20 January 1993 (20.01.93) (30) Priority data: 9200145-2 20 January 1992 (20.01.92) SE 9203479-2 18 November 1992 (18.11.92) SE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): RSO CORPORATION N.V. [NL/NL]; Abraham de Veerstraat 7, P.O. Box 840, Curaçao (AN). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): TYRÉN, Carl [SE/FR]; 12, boulevard Albert-1er, F-06600 Antibes (FR). PERS-SON, Leif, Arnold [SE/SE]; Glasförgyllaren 51, S-245 00 Staffanstorps (SE).		(74) Agents: STRÖM, Tore et al.; Ström & Gulliksson AB, P.O. Box 4188, S-203 13 Malmö (SE). (81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>In English translation (filed in Swedish).</i>

(54) Title: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION**(57) Abstract**

Electronic identification device, comprising a) means (10) for generating and emitting an electromagnetic field, b) a plurality of transponder units (11), each of which comprising storing means (12) for storing identification data, and transmitting means (13) for transmitting a signal including said identification data when said transponder unit (11) has been exposed to said electromagnetic field, and c) receiving means (14) for receiving said signal and for decoding said identification data. At least one element (15) of a material, the magnetical or electrical properties thereof being influenced by external magnetic fields is disposed on or in the absolute vicinity of said transponder unit (11), and a magnetic field generating means (16) for generating a magnetic field is provided at an interrogation zone (17) to activate any element (15) appearing in said interrogation zone (17). A processing means (18) is provided in said transponder unit (11) to modify said signal in dependence of the magnetic field activating said element (15).

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METHOD AND DEVICE FOR ELECTRONIC
IDENTIFICATIONTechnical field

5 The invention relates to an electronic identification device and a method in such a device. By means of said identification device it is possible to detect presence of objects in an interrogation zone and also the identity of said objects. The detection is made contactless.

Prior art

10 For a long time so called transponders functioning as electronic identification devices have been used in a variety of areas. Such a transponder comprises some type of means that is affected by an external signal to transmit or respond with another signal. Said external signal is
15 generated by a transmitter means transmitting said signal within a specific area, a so called interrogation zone. Normally the reply signal includes such information that the transmitter means or a receiver means operatively connected thereto will be informed that the transponder is
20 present in the interrogation zone. The information may exist in form of a specific reply frequency from an oscillator circuit on said transponder or by such influence of the external signal that the transmitter means can identify the transponder.

25 In agriculture this type of transponder has been used to identify specific animals in a group of animals. In these applications the transponder is attached to some part of the body of the animal, for instance the ear, and the response signal from the transponder is used for instance
30 for portion out food and for administering drugs. There are also transponders, the reply signal thereof including besides the identification signal also information about for instance the body temperature of the animal.

Latter developments of microtechniques have made
35 possible further developed transponders including an arithmetic unit and a memory unit having a considerably

calculating and memory capacity. In such embodiments the reply signal can be far more complex and comprise large amounts of information taken for instance from said memory unit. It is possible also to transmit to said transponder information to be stored in the memory unit thereof. A
5 transponder of this type is disclosed in WO91/17515.

Normally a transponder is formed so that the reply signal thereof differs from the reply signal of other transponders. One of the most common applications for
10 transponders is exactly to identify which bodies or which objects that carry the transponder. Identically objects normally carry identical transponders, that is transponders that are adjusted to transmit the same reply signal. In such cases problems arise if a plurality of identical
15 objects at the same time are located in the interrogation zone where they will be reached by the external signal.

Summary of the invention

An object of the present invention is thus to overcome this problem and to allow identification or
20 separation of a plurality of identical objects in said interrogation zone, and also to make possible collection of completing information about the object, for instance the position or orientation thereof in the interrogation zone. The object will be achieved by using elements which are
25 produced by materials, the magnetic or magnetomechanical properties thereof depending on and being influenced by an external magnetic field. According to the invention preferably sensors made of so called amorphous material are used but also other materials having similar magnetic
30 properties can be used. It is possible also to use other sensors, the electrical or magnetical properties thereof being altered by external magnetic fields. Such sensors are... for instance magnetoresistive sensors, that is sensors in which the electrical conductivity being changed in
35 dependence of magnetic fields, and magneto-optical sensors,

that is sensors in which the light conductivity is changed in dependenc of an applied magnetic field. Sensors made of the latter type may use for instance the phenomenon referred to as the FARADAY EFFECT, that is that the
5 oscillation plane of polarized light is pivoted, the pivoting angle being proportional to the magnetic field strength, or the phenomenon referred to as KERR EFFECT according to which a similar effect appears in certain materials when affected by an electric field.

10 Thus, the invention is based on the fact that some physical properties, for instance magnetic, electric and mechanical properties, of elements shaped as tapes, wires or strips made of a material that is amorphous are changed when the elements are exposed to a magnetic field, a so
15 called bias field. Also elements formed as thin film elements can be used. The elements can also in other aspects be sensitive to magnetic fields. For instance the position/direction of the elements is related to the magnetic field in the longitudinal or axial direction of
20 the amorphous element, so that the mechanical resonant frequency of the elements will be a measure of the position/direction of the element. Corresponding conditions apply for a transponder including an amorphous element which is magnetically coupled to an inductive element which
25 in turn is included in an electric resonant circuit. When the magnetic field is changed the magnetic properties of the amorphous element are changed, that is the permeability of the element, so that the inductance of the inductive element is changed. Thus, also the resonant frequency of
30 the electric resonant circuit is changed. A measuring signal that is related to the external magnetic field may also be obtained by a direct measuring of the impedance of the element.

35 The resonant frequency of an amorphous element showing a comparatively large magnetomechanical coupling is

changed by the so called delta E-effect with the magnetic flux intensity along the main direction of the element. If the magnetic flux intensity is changed as a function of the position/direction of the amorphous element the resonant frequency of the amorphous element will be a function of the position/direction thereof. It is an advantage that the measuring information about the flux intensity or flux direction is given as a frequency value because such a value is very immune to interferences. Furthermore, a mixed information of a plurality of gages, operating at different frequency bands, can be transferred together over one information channel.

Tapes made of amorphous material have a high magnetomechanical coupling indicating for instance that the tapes can be made to oscillate mechanically by applying magnetic energy. During the mechanical oscillation also the magnetic properties of the tape are changed, whereby said changes can be recorded by a detecting coil or similar device. An essential factor for the resonant frequency of the tape is the modulus of elasticity of the tape. As the modulus of elasticity of the amorphous tapes used depends on an external magnetic field it is possible by varying such an external magnetic field to change the resonant frequency of the tape. It is a condition in this type of system that the tapes are arranged to be moved freely so that the mechanical movement thereof during oscillation is not stopped or influenced to such an extent that a secure detection is jeopardized. The excitation of the tapes to oscillation as well as detecting the resonant frequency are made through magnetic fields.

Also other types of elements affected by an external magnetic field can be used according to the invention. It is for instance possible to use Hall elements that will provide an output signal in dependence of an external magnetic field.

One way of using an external magnetic field, a so called bias field, to allow a detection of a plurality of identical objects or objects that are provided with an identical set of amorphous tapes in a label is disclosed in EP 00330656. According to EP 00330656 a spatially heterogenous magnetic field is used in the interrogation zone. Thus, a plurality of labels located in different sub areas of said interrogation zone exhibiting a magnetic field of different strength or direction can be detected and identified even if a plurality of labels are provided with identical sets of tapes.

Brief description of the drawings

The invention will now be described in more detail by means of embodiments, reference being made to the accompanying drawings in which

FIG 1 shows schematically a device according to the invention having two transponders in an interrogation zone,

FIG 2 is a block diagram showing a transponder unit,

FIG 3 is a block diagram showing an alternative embodiment of a transponder unit,

FIG 4 is a block diagram showing a further alternative embodiment of a transponder unit according to the invention, and

FIG 5 is a block diagram of an excitation means included in the invention.

Detailed description of the invention

FIG 1 shows basically how a device according to the invention can be formed. A means 10 is provided for generating and transmitting an electromagnetic field to a detection or interrogation zone 17. Preferably said means is formed as a radio transmitter and transmits signals within the radio frequency interval. Two transponders or transponder units 11 are according to FIG 1 disposed in said interrogation zone 17. As will be clear from the description below the number of transponder units in the

interrogation zone is more or less unlimited. Each transponder unit 11 is provided with a storing means 12 normally in form of an electronic memory. In said storing means 12 identification data of each of the transponder units is stored. Said transponder units comprise also transmitter means 13 for transmitting a signal including said identification data. According to the normal function of the transponder a signal is transmitted when said transmitter has put out a signal intended for said transponder unit 11. The device according to the invention includes also a receiver means 14 for receiving a signal put out from said transmitter means 13. Preferably said receiver means 14 includes a radio receiver. Said receiver means 14 is provided also with means for decoding identification data that has been transmitted from the transmitter means 13 of said transponder unit. In most applications the transponder units 11 are arranged on different types of objects, carried by persons, or attached to animals. In at least the first mentioned application certain problems arise if a plurality of identical objects simultaneously are located in said interrogation zone. If the total number of objects is very limited such problems can be avoided by giving to each transponder unit a unique identification code so that said identification will distinguish also identical objects. However, in some applications it is desirable that identical objects emit identical identification codes, and in such cases the embodiment described above is less appropriate. There will also arise problems if the total number of objects is very large making it very difficult to provide all objects, that is also identical objects, with unique identification codes.

Therefore, according to the invention, an element 15 is arranged on the transponder unit 11. Said element is made of a material, the magnetic properties thereof being affected by an external magnetic field. At the

interrogation zone 17 there is provided a means 16 for generating a magnetic field, the extension thereof covering the complete interrogation zone 17 and any elements 15 located therein. Preferably said means 16 for generating a magnetic field is formed as a coil or a set of coils but also different types of permanent magnets can be used. When said element 15 is exposed to the magnetic field from said means 16 the magnetic properties thereof are changed. Also the mechanical properties of said element 15 can be changed which is obvious from the description below with reference to FIG 3 and FIG 4. In said transponder unit 11 there is provided a processing means 18 sensing any changes of the magnetic properties of said element 15, and modifying the signal normally transmitted from said transmitter means 13. The modification is made in a way that depends on the magnetic field actually affecting said element 15. Preferably said element 15 is formed as a tape, a wire or a strip of amorphous material which has the desired magnetic and mechanical properties. Said processing means 18 can be more or less complex and include for instance a microprocessor or another corresponding control unit.

FIG 2 shows a preferred embodiment of said transponder unit 11. According to the shown embodiment said transponder unit 11 is provided with an electric oscillator circuit having a capacitive element 19 and an inductive element 20. Said inductive element is magnetically coupled to a tape 15 made of amorphous material. Said transponder unit 11 comprises also means 21 for detecting the resonant frequency of said electric oscillator circuit. Preferably said means 21 includes a frequency counter and an interface for transferring a detected frequency value to said processing means 18, which is formed to add to its reply signal information about the frequency value. The frequency value detected by said means 21 depends through the magnetic properties of said tape 15 on the magnetic field

existing in the interrogation zone. The frequency value can be added to said reply signal also by modulating the reply signal. By generating the magnetic field in said interrogation zone in a desired way it will then be possible to identify individually a plurality of transponders having an identical identification code and being located in said interrogation zone. If said means 16 for generating a magnetic field is activated to transmit a magnetic field having a gradient throughout the interrogation zone different transponders or rather the tapes 15 of different transponders, will be exposed to magnetic fields of different strength and/or different direction. Then the magnetic properties of said tape 15 will be changed differently resulting directly in different resonant frequencies of the oscillator circuits. The reply signals of said transponders having identical identification code will then be different.

FIG 3 and FIG 4 show an embodiment that basically differs from the embodiment of FIG 2. In the embodiment according to FIG 2 said tape 15 is arranged so that it may really have a mechanical oscillator transition, that is the tape is not mechanically fixedly attached. To excite said tape to mechanical oscillation some kind of impulse is required. According to the invention preferably an impulse in form of a magnetic signal, having a specific frequency content, is used. For instance the frequency corresponding to the resonant frequency of the tape has to be included in the magnetic signal. According to a preferred embodiment the signal is varied or scanned over a frequency interval in which the resonant frequency is included.

In the embodiment according to FIG 3 an excitation means 22 is provided in the transponder. Said excitation means 22 is provided to generate a signal varying in an appropriate way, and includes a coil 26. Said excitation means 22 is operatively connected to a gauge means 24

comprising a detecting coil 25 and being arranged to detect the resonant frequency of said element 15. Said gauge means 24 is arranged also to transmit a detected resonant frequency value to said processing means 18. Thus, each
5 transponder is provided in this embodiment with a separate excitation means 22 which is locally arranged on said transponder.

The embodiment according to FIG 4 includes instead of separate excitation means a common excitation means 23 at
10 the border of said interrogation zone 17. Thus, said common excitation means 23 excites all tapes 15 within said interrogation zone 17, and no specific excitation means is provided on each transponder.

FIG 5 shows a basic embodiment of said excitation
15 means 22 and the connection thereto to cooperating means. Said excitation means 24 comprises a controlled unit 28 preferably including a counting means. Said control unit 28 outputs a digital signal to a digital-to-analog convertor 27, the output thereof in a preferred embodiment being a
20 ramp signal. Then the output signal is fed to a voltage control oscillator 27 driving said coil 26. Thus, said coil 26 will transmit a magnetic field having a varying frequency. Said magnetic field will excite at a certain frequency said element 15 to oscillation, the signal
25 detected by said detecting coil then dramatically changing with regard to for instance the phase point thereof. The changed signal is detected in said gauge means 24, which then transmits a signal to said control unit 28 in said excitation means 22. The value existing at this stage in
30 said control unit 28 is thus related to the resonant frequency of said element 15 and also to the magnetic field in the point where the element 15 is located.

The invention described above can be used also in other more specific applications. An example could be
35 measuring processes according to which a plurality of

transponders are arranged spread out in a volume or in an area to measure any parameter therein. In such an embodiment said transponders also have to be provided with some kind of gauge, for instance temperature or pressure gauges. Said gauge will add further information to the reply signal in form of the detected measuring value. It will then be possible also to obtain information about the position or the orientation of all transponders or the element 15 of said transponders in said interrogation zone.

10 The external magnetic field biasing or influencing said element 15 in a way distinguishing said element 15 can be constituted by the terrestrial magnetic field, possibly deflected by some type of magnetic field deflecting means.

15 In other application said external magnetic field is completely homogenous with parallel lines of force. It is then not possible to add to the reply signal position dependent information but instead orientation dependent information because the change of magnetical properties of said element will depend on the orientation of the element
20 in the magnetic field.

 To increase the security of detecting the external field of power affecting or loading the element in the transponder it is in certain applications appropriate to perform a plurality of measuring processes in sequence.
25 Between such measuring processes the conditions of the field of power is then changed so that the element can be distinguished from each other irrespective of the location or orientation of the element.

 The embodiments described above are just examples of
30 embodiments, and the invention can be varied to a large extent by a man skilled in the art within the scope defined the accompanying claims. It is for instance possible to provide instead of a magnetic bias field an electromagnetic field from a radio antenna. In the vicinity of the radio
35 antenna the electromagnetic field will correspond to a

heterogenous magnetic field, and by measuring the field strength by gauges of the transponder a signal is obtained corresponding to the signal from an element of amorphous material as described above.

CLAIMS

1. An electronic identification device comprising
- 5 a) means (10) for generating and transmitting an electromagnetic field,
- b) a plurality of transponder units (11), each of which including a storing means (12) for storing identification data, and transmitter means (13) for transmitting a signal comprising said identification data when said transponder unit (11) has been exposed to said electromagnetic field, and
- 10 c) receiver means (14) for receiving said signal and for decoding said identification data,
- c h a r a c t e r i s e d i n
- 15 that at least one element (15) made of a material, the magnetic or electric properties thereof being affected by an external magnetic field, is arranged on or in the absolute vicinity of said transponder unit (11),
- 20 that a means (16) for generating a magnetic field is provided at an interrogation zone (17) to affect elements (17) located in said interrogation zone and that a processing means (18) is provided in said transponder unit (11) for modifying said signal in dependence of the magnetic field affecting said
- 25 element (15).
2. Device according to claim, c h a r a c t e r i s e d i n that said element (15) is made from a tape, a wire or a strip of amorphous material.
- 30 3. Device according to claim 3, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that said means (16) for generating a magnetic field is arranged to generate a magnetic field that is heterogenous within said interrogation zone (17).
4. Device according to claim 3, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in
- 35

- that said transponder unit (11) is provided with at least one electric oscillator circuit having a capacitive element (19) and an inductive element (20),
that said element (15) is located so as to be magnetically coupled to said inductive element (20), and
that said transponder unit (11) is provided with means (21) for detecting the resonant frequency of said electric oscillator circuit and for outputting a detected frequency value to said processing means (18).
- 5
- 10 5. Device according to claim 3, characterised in
that excitation means (22;23) is provided for generating a magnetic field signal exciting said element (15) to a mechanical oscillation, and
15 that said transponder unit (11) is provided with means (24) for detecting the resonant frequency of said element (15) and for outputting a resonant frequency value detected to said processing means (18).
- 20 6. Device according to claim 5, characterised in
that said excitation means (22) is provided on said transponder unit (11).
- 25 7. Device according to claim 5, characterised in
that said excitation means (23) is provided at the border of said interrogation zone (17).
- 30 8. Method of electronically identifying objects according to which an electromagnetic field is generated to be transmitted into an interrogation zone, said
electromagnetic field initiating transmission of a reply signal associated to said object to be transmitted from said object, and said reply signal is received for decoding said reply signal, characterised in

that an element (15), the magnetic properties thereof being affected by an external magnetic field, is exposed to a magnetic field in said interrogation zone, and
5 that the change of magnetic properties of said element (15) is made to affect the reply signal in a characteristic manner of the magnetic field of the volume in which said element (15) is located.

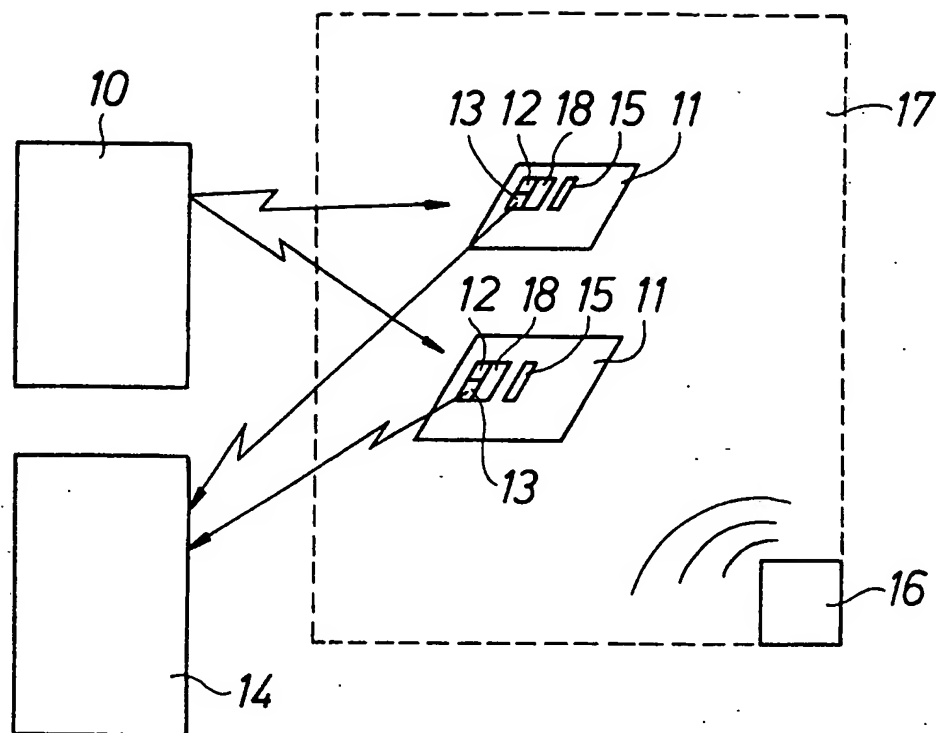


FIG. 1

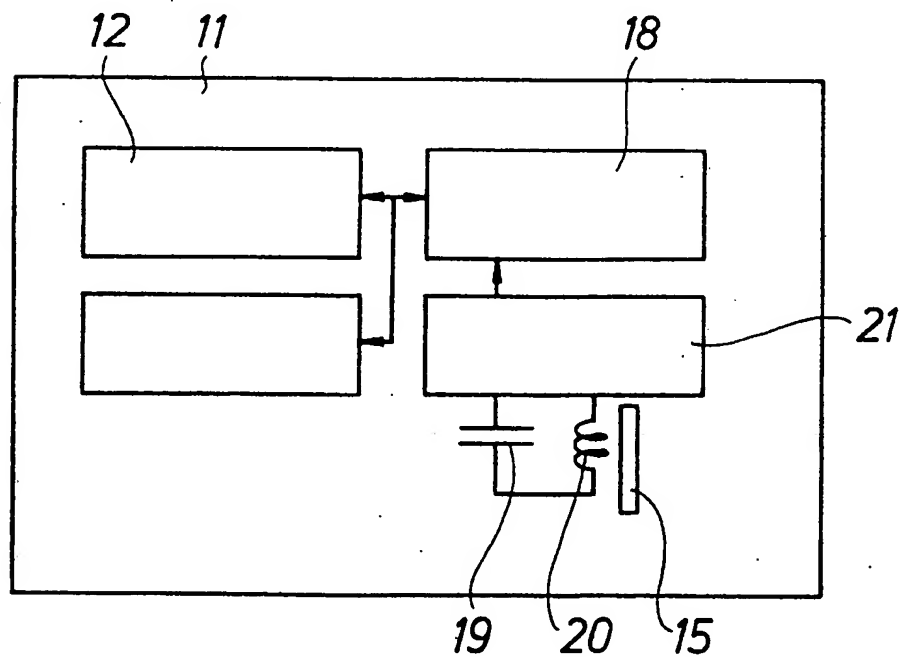


FIG. 2

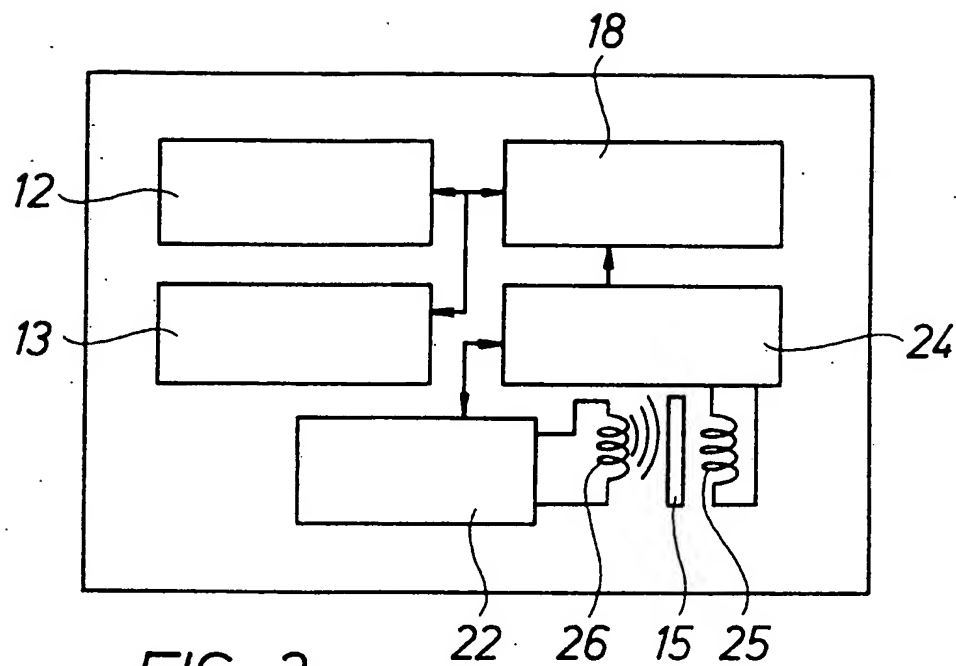


FIG. 3

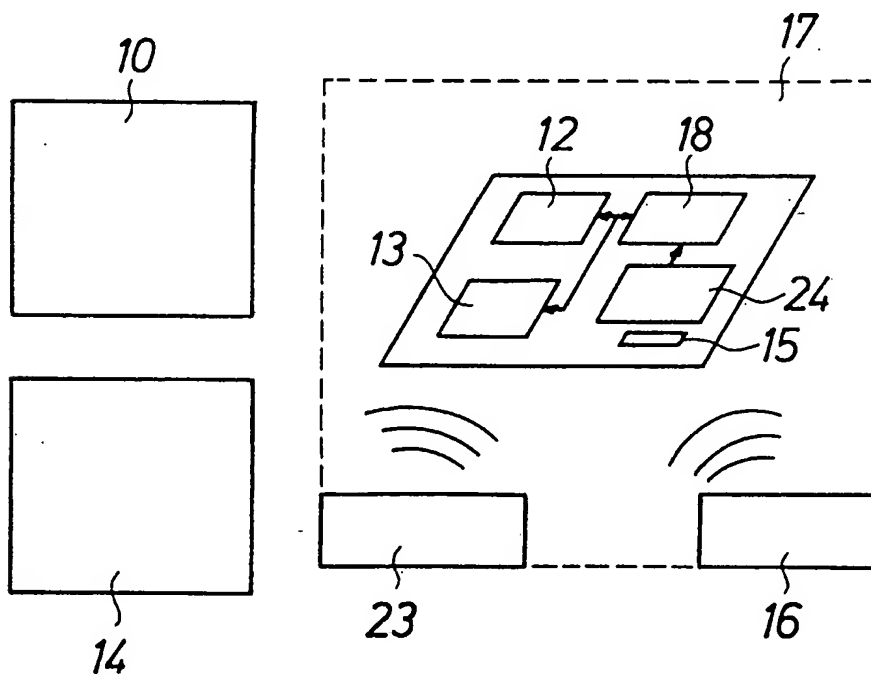


FIG. 4

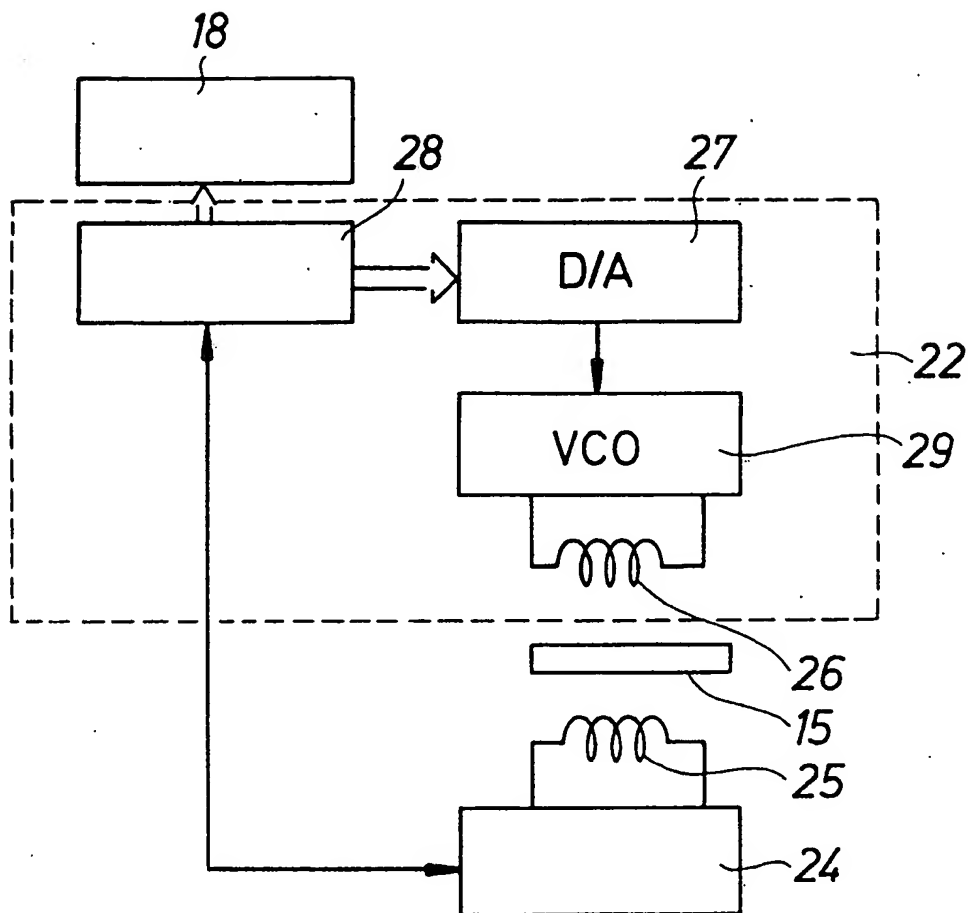


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 93/00038

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC5: G07C 11/00, H04B 1/59, G01S 13/80, G08B 13/24
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC5: G01B, G01S, G01V, G06K, G07C, G08B, G11C, H04B

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO, A1, 8801427 (CARL. H TYREN ET AL), 25 February 1988 (25.02.88), page 4, line 13 - page 5, line 35, figures 1-7, claims 1-11, abstract	1-3,8
A	--	4-7
X	EP, A2, 0338696 (SECURITY TAG SYSTEMS INC.), 25 October 1989 (25.10.89), column 4, line 18 - line 31; column 5, line 11 - line 32, claims 1-2,5-8, abstract	1-3,8
A	--	4-7

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO, A1, 8901722 (ENGUVU AG ET AL), 23 February 1989 (23.02.89), page 1, line 1 - line 12, abstract ---	1,8
A	WO, A1, 9117515 (DISYS INC. ET AL), 14 November 1991 (14.11.91), abstract ---	1,8
A	WO, A1, 9100494 (CARL. H TYREN ET AL), 10 January 1991 (10.01.91), page 3, line 19 - line 28, figures 1-6, claims 1-10, abstract -- -----	4-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

31/03/93

International application No.

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A1- 8801427	25/02/88	AU-A- 7806487 CA-A- 1279386 EP-A,B- 0330656 SE-T3- 0330656	08/03/88 22/01/91 06/09/89
EP-A2- 0338696	25/10/89	AU-B- 620085 AU-A- 3306889 JP-A- 1312488	13/02/92 19/10/89 18/12/89
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WO-A1- 9117515	14/11/91	AU-A- 7776791 EP-A- 0527172	27/11/91 17/02/93
WO-A1- 9100494	10/01/91	CA-A- 2062815 EP-A- 0482120	29/12/90 29/04/92

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